[THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1767.] THE [NUMB. 1301.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Auguſt 13, 1767.
Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 9 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	rises ☉ H M.	sets ☉ H	Mon's laſt ☾ next Saturday, 2 in Afternoon.
THURSDAY	19	1 2	after 7 24	before 5	
FRIDAY	20	1 50	7 25	5	
SATURDAY	☾	2 38	7 25	5	
SUNDAY	22	3 26	7 25	5	
MONDAY	23	4 15	7 25	5	
TUESDAY	24	5 2	7 26	5	
WEDNESDAY	25	5 50	7 26	5	

Days 9 h. 16 m. long, the 10th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7s. 0d.	Beef per Barrel	48s. 0d.
Flour——	20s. 0d.	Pork	68s. 0d.
Brown Bread	18s. 0d.	Salt	3s. 0d.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 10d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 9d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£.1 2s. 0d.
Muſcovado Sugar	5 0s.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. 0d.	Nut Wood ☞	36s. 0d.
Molaſſes	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto ☞	22s. 0d.

Salt Petre,

TO BE SOLD, By

Thomas Doughty,

In DOCK-STREET.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe fronting the Great-Dock, wherein Peter Low, lately liv'd; it is well ſituated for Buſineſs: On the Rear of the Lot, oppoſite the Houſe of William Bayard, Eſq; is a Store Houſe with a large Oven, and conveniencies for the Baking Buſineſs: Inquire of the Widow 133 FRANCES MOORE.

RUN-away on Friday laſt, from the Subſcriber, an Apprentice named John Shopman, he is a likely Lad, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own dark Hair, tied behind, has loſt the firſt joint of his right Thumb, and ſpeaks very broad Yorkſhire, being lately come over.——He had on when he went away, a dark brown Coat, black Waiſtcoat, Buckſkin Breeches, and coarſe worſted Stockings: He pretends to know a little of the Dying Buſineſs, and it is thought, is now in Philadelphia. Whoever will bring the ſaid Apprentice to Stephen Brown at Thomas Ivers's, Rope-Maker in New-York, ſhall receive Six Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable Expences paid by 03 STEPHEN BROWN.

To be ſold, at public Vendue,

The 15th of January next, between 12 and 1 o'Clock, on the Premiſes;

THE Houſe and Lot of John Van Gelder, adjoining to the Lot of Mr. Francis Burea, near the old City-Hall. The Lot is 25 Feet in Breadth and 95 Feet deep, there is on it a Stable, a good Well and Ciſtern in the Yard, and a good Dwelling-Houſe, two Stories high, with five Fire-places, &c. Any Perſon inclining to buy the ſame before the Day of Sale, may apply to COLLIN VAN GELDER, in the Broad-Way. 04

To be ſold cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit,

At SIMSON'S in Stone-Street,

BEAVER coating, plain cloth colour'd, and napt blue and green; 7, 8, 9, and 10 quarter roſe blankets, Worrendorps and Sileſia linens, fine copper plate chintzs, beautiful figures of lace work, ribbons, &c. ſilk and worſted breeches patterns, white and black ſilk mitts, Ruſſia duck and colour'd drillings, low priced ſtone rings, rhuburb, cotton, indigo, and ſome choice picked beaver, beaver coat, foxes, racoons, &c. vermillion, black and white wampum, Sweedes iron. Alſo Liſbon ſalt, clean and large, on board

The Snow RESOLUTION,

Charles Chevalier, Maſter, now lying at Cruger's-Wharf.

NOTICE is hereby given, to thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of Matthew Sleght, deceaſed, for Book Debts, and Intereſt due; that unleſs they diſcharge the ſame, before the firſt Day of February next, they may depend on being ſued, without further delay. 1300 3

Scrivener's Office, &c.

IN BROAD-STREET:

THE moſt candid Opinion, and ſatisfactory Advice in all Caſes of Law and Equity, with every Endeavour, amicably to adjuſt and ſettle any Account, or other Matter, between Parties in Difference; and Aſſiſtance to Perſons who have Property in England or the Colonies adjacent, readily to recover the ſame.

Caſh ſolicited as uſual on good real or perſonal Security, whether Mortgage, Bond, Note, Bills, &c. ☞ The New-Hampſhire Sterling Bills, to the Amount of One Thouſand Pounds York Currency, (heretofore advertiſed) ſtill to be Let on approved Security.

Deeds of Conveyance, Wills, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, drawn effectually to anſwer the Purpoſe intended. Alſo, old Writings and others peruſed.

All Maritime Affairs tranſacted as uſual; and every other the general Buſineſs of this Office carefully executed, with ſtrict Integrity, and the moſt immediate Diſpatch, on ſuch eaſy Charge as to render this Office of that real Service and Utility, for which it was eſtabliſhed, by the Publick's moſt obedient and very humble Servant,

John. C. Knapp.
Attorney at Law, &c B. R.

New-York, December 3, 1767.

NO Regard having been paid to the Advertiſement of the 12th of December laſt, by the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, the Receiver General takes this Opportunity of aſſuring the Proprietors of the ſaid Lands, that he will proceed agreeable to an Act of this Colony paſſed 8th January 1762, for the Recovery of the ſame, unleſs they pay their Arrears of Quit-Rents due to his Majeſty, on or before the 12th of December Inſtant.

Extracts from a conciſe narrative of the

DOUGLAS CAUSE.

IN 1761 the late Duke of Douglas died, deviſing his eſtate to Archibald Stewart Douglas his nephew; at the ſame time revoking a prior deed of ſettlement, in favour of the family of Hamilton.

Lady Jane Douglas, ſiſter to the Duke, and mother to Archibald, had in the year 1764 been privately married, at her houſe near Edinburgh, to Col. Stewart of Grandtully, a Gentleman of good family, ſtrict honour, and engaging manners. He was then pretty far advanced in life, and Lady Jane herſelf was in her 47th year. Unluckily for the new married couple, the Duke had conceived ſome unaccountable umbrage againſt Mr. Stewart; which, as Lady Jane was entirely in the power of her brother, made it neceſſary to conceal their marriage from him for ſome time. Judging however that it could not long remain a ſecret whilſt they reſided in Scotland, they reſolved to ſet out for France. Accordingly, Lady Jane, attended by Mrs. Helen Hewit as her companion, a Gentlewoman of character, who had been much about the Marchioneſs her mother, and two maid ſervants, Iſabel Walker, now Mrs. Glaſs, and Effy Caw, ſet out from Drumſeug, near Edinburgh, the 16th, or 17th of Auguſt 1746, ſix days after the marriage; being joined at Huntingdon, in England, by her huſband, Col. Stewart, who, to ſave appearances, was unwilling to accompany her from Scotland. They ſpent the following winter at Utretcht and the Hague, and in the end of April 1747 ſet out for Aix la Chapelle, where they continued to reſide until the firſt of June 1748. In all theſe different places Sir John and Lady Jane cohabited as huſband and wife, yet in ſo private a manner that the intimacy of their connection was not generally known; for the ſame cauſes which rendered their departure from Scotland neceſſary, ſuggeſted the neceſſity of privacy, even in foreign countries. An event however ſoon happened which, whilſt it removed the neceſſity of further precautions, obliged them at once to pull off the maſk: Lady Jane, in the end of the year 1747, proved with child. An event, big with ſuch important conſequences, occaſioned an immediate alteration in their plan. Their marriage was now no longer to be concealed; and Lady Jane, hoping that her brother could not be offended at an event of which he ſhould no ſooner hear than he ſhould alſo be informed of its happy conſequences, wrote to Lord Crawford, then with the army, begging him to acquaint the Duke of Douglas of her ſituation. Mean while her friends at Aix la Chapelle obſerved with pleaſure the progreſs of her pregnancy. Of the number of theſe were Lady Wigton, Miſs Primroſe, Mrs. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn of Keith, and Mrs. Hewit, who all particularly depoſe that Lady Jane had the appearance of a woman big with child.

Theſe witneſſes do not depoſe to equivocal appearances, they do not merely tell us that ſhe appeared to them to be with child without aſſigning the reaſon for their belief. They give, as cauſes of knowledge, her big breaſts and belly, though ſhe was naturally remarkably ſlender, and had ſcarcely any breaſts at all; and theſe cauſes, it is to be remarked, are aſſigned by perſons who had the neareſt inſpection of her perſon, as Mrs. Hewit, and Iſabel Walker, who dreſſed her; and Mrs. Hepburn, who, coming in one morning by ſurpriſe, ſaw her naked breaſts ſo big that, as ſhe ſtrongly expreſſes it, it was impoſſible that any perſon who ſaw her in that ſituation could doubt of her being with child.

The approaching congreſs rendering Aix an inconvenient place of reſidence, determined Mr. Stewart and his company to remove to France. From thence they travelled to Liege, from Liege to Rheims, and from Rheims to Paris where they arrived on the 4th of July 1748, and put up at the hotel de Chalons, rue St. Martin. Here they continued until the 7th, when Lady Jane, perceiving her delivery approaching, and ſenſible that a public inn was the moſt improper place in the world for a woman in her condition, removed to the houſe of one Madame la Brun, in a quarter of the Fauxbourg, and was there delivered on the 10th of July, by Pierre la Marre, an *accoucheur*, or man midwife, with whom Madame la Burn was acquainted, of two ſons; the youngeſt weak and ſickly, the other a ſtrong healthy child.

Mrs. Hewit expreſsly depoſes that upon the 10th of July Lady Jane was delivered at Paris of two ſons, and that ſhe, the deponent, was preſent at their birth, and received them both into her lap, when they came into the world.

In this houſe they ſeem to have reſided for about ten days after the delivery, when Lady Jane was obliged to remove, though with hazard, to another houſe, on account of bugs. The houſe to which they now removed was that of Mr. and Madame Michelle, called the hotel d' Anjou, rue Serpente, Fauxbourg St. Germain, where Lady Jane lay for ſome time, having not yet recovered her ſtrength. It muſt be obſerved that the youngeſt of the children, being very weak and ſickly, was ſent by the man midwife, immediately after the delivery, to the country, to be nurſed. The other, being ſtrong and healthy, continued with his mother at La Brun's; and, upon her removal to Michelle's, follow'd her thither with his nurſe. She recovered every day after ſhe went to Michelle's, and at Dammartin, a village about ſeven leagues from Paris, in the road to Rheims, whither ſhe was adviſed to go by the man midwife for the benefit of air; and whence, after ſtaying a fortnight, they ſet out for Rheims, the eldeſt ſon accompanying them. Previous to their leaving Paris, Sir John had acquainted ſeveral of his and Lady Jane's friends, both in France and Britain, of her delivery. Theſe letters are moſtly of date the 22d of July, twelve days after the delivery. Lady Jane too, upon her recovery, wrote a ſecond letter to the Duke her brother, acquainting him of her good fortune, and begging his kind protection to herſelf and infant family.

In all probability theſe letters of Lady Jane with the repreſentations of Lord Crawford in her favour, would have ſoon determined the Duke to forgive, in a beloved ſiſter, a ſtep which had been followed with ſuch happy conſequences, if, on this occaſion, the generous effuſions of his own breſt had remained free and uncontrouled. But alas! the Duke of Douglas ſaw no longer with his own eyes; he had already been moſt unhappy impoſed upon.

(To be continued.)

ST. JOHN's, (in Antigua,) October 14.

On Sunday last sailed from hence for Philadelphia, the brig Charming Peggy, Capt. Marshall, in whom went passengers Samuel Martin, Esq; Col. of the troop of Carbineers; and Mr. James Knewstub, Merchant.

Oct. 21. His Excellency William Woodley, Esq; Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the Leeward-Islands, was to embark for these Islands the latter end of the last month, or the beginning of this, in a merchant ship escorted by two men of war.

Married. By a special licence, at her Royal Highness the Princess Poniatowski's house in St. James's-street, Ralph Payne, Esquire, of Conduit-street, a West-Indian Gentleman of great fortune, to the Hon. Miss Calabella, Companion to her Royal Highness, and one of the Maids of honour to her Imperial Majesty the Empress Queen.

Nov. 11. We hear from Dominica, that Lieut. Governor Scott, died there last week, after a very short illness.

QUEBEC, November 5.

On Sunday Morning last, between 10 and 11 o'Clock, the Ferry-House on the Isle of Orleans, opposite to this Town, occupied by Mr. Bellehumeur, took Fire while he was at Mass, which in a short Time consum'd it, with every Thing therein. The Fire is supposed to have been communicated through a Crack in the Chimney to some Shingles.

BOSTON, November 30.

At a General Council held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday the 18th Inst. His Excellency the Governor was pleased to nominate Jonathan Sewall, Esq; to be Attorney-General for this Province: To which Nomination his Majesty's Council did advise and consent.

Last Sunday we had here another very violent Storm, attended with Snow, which 'tis feared has been destructive to the Vessels which might then be on this Coast.—We hear that Capt. McFarland, in a Sloop belonging to John Hancock, Esq; which sailed from hence for London the Day before, was cast away at a Place called Welfleet, on Cape Cod, and that the Vessel and most of the Cargo would be lost, but the People saved.—We also hear that a Snow from Jamaica for Marblehead, and a Schooner from Louisbourg, were ashore near the same Place, but would be got off again; also that a Sloop from the West-Indies bound to Casco Bay, was lost on the back of the Cape, and the Captain and three of the People drowned.

We are assured that great Encouragement is given to the Paper Manufactory at Milton.

We are informed that a Child of a Merchant of this Town which was carried out the last Week for Christening, was wholly dress'd in the Manufactures of this Province——and that the Use of Ribbons is almost out of Fashion.

A Clergyman from the Country lately appeared in Town with a black Cloak, made of fine Cloth, manufactured in his Family, and finely dyed and dressed by a Clothier in his Town.

A Number of Gentlemen in a Country Town in this Province, have agreed that no more Bohea Tea should come into their Families, than can be purchased with the Rags saved for our Paper Manufactory.

The great Demand for Labradore or Hyperion Tea, has raised the Price above that of Bohea—a full supply is expected in the Spring from our eastern Shores.—Bohea Tea is now wholly laid aside or used but very sparingly in many of the best Families in this Town.

To the PRINTERS.

AS Regard to Truth, and Justice to myself, induces me, in a public Manner to deny, and I utterly deny, that, ever before, at, or since the late Meeting of this Town, I said "*it was absurd to suppose that the Commissioners had the least Hand or Influence in laying or procuring the* (late) *Duties.* Nor did I then or ever say "that *we had often desired the Establishment of a board of Commissioners in the Plantations, and complain'd that for want of it, we were deprived of many advantages which our Fellow Subjects in Great-Britain enjoy.*" Nor did I then or ever say that, "*we ought to consider the Establishment of that Board as a Favour and of great Advantage.*"

Whatever I may have *heard* and firmly *believe* of fervent Desires here, and earnest Applications from hence for the Establishment of such a Board, I certainly *know* of none even from or by a single interested Individual. Sure I am, the Government, here, never made any such Application nor yet signified any such Desire. I say the Government, for if a few here have solicited this Thing, they are not yet quite the Government. As to the vast Utility of this new Establishment I cannot at present form a Judgment. I know not the full Extent of the Powers devolved on those Gentlemen, having never had Opportunity to see their Commission. Besides, should the Effects of this Establishment not prove answerable to the Intention and Expectation, Time alone will sufficiently point out the Reason and the Remedy: In the mean while the Conjectures of a private Man would be of no avail. However, if the Name and Office of a Commissioner-General imports no more than that of a Surveyor-General, no Man of Sense will contend about a Name, and should the next Adm——n——str——t——n think fit to call them Commissaries-General, no Man need break his rest about it. The TAX! the TAX! is undoubtedly at present the apparent Matter of Grievance; and this I think is a great One; But Redress is to be sought in a legal and constitutional Way. And I take this further Opportunity to declare without Reserve, that if from the Bottom of my Heart to disapprove of all tumultuous and riotous Proceedings, and upon all proper Occasions to bear my most humble Testimony against them, is to be a *Tory*, I am, and ever have been, so far a *Tory*. On the other Hand, if to *stand* like *Men*, for the *Rights of Men*, be a distinguishing Characteristic of the *Whigs*, I hope I am, and ever shall be, so far a *Whig*. I profess however to be not altogether devoted to any Party, but that of *Truth* and *right Reason*, which I think I am ready to embrace wherever I find it. JAMES OTIS.

To the MERCHANTS of BOSTON.

Worthy Gentlemen,

HAVING called upon you once and again, and in every instance found you obedient to my voice, however great the expence, trouble and danger might be to yourselves.—And seeing that ye have not touched the accursed thing, not imbrued your hands in the blood of your country.—I once more implore your assistance to ward off the blow, that every moment threatens me with certain and eternal death.——Conspire my dear children, to strengthen your mother in this last struggle with the Lords of the Philistines, now sporting with her bonds and blindness, enable her to lay hold on the two main pillars of their Temple,* and fairly try their strength in Westminster-Hall: and if they give way there, I shall have at least a Sampson's revenge, in finding my butchers involved in my ruin.

Try one more subscription! The God of your Father's will assist you in your laudible, dutiful and pious endeavours to save the life of your fond Mother on the brink of ruin, and reward you with many and happy days in the land sacred to Religion, and LIBERTY.

N. B. Let none depend on defeating the measures now pursuing by non-importation, on any stretch of Oeconomy; for the payment of one Penny † will encourage the demand of another, and a tax on Glass to put in windows, will go with the Glass into the windows, and soon occupy the whole House with all it contains, and the ground it stands on, with every part and parcel thereto adjoining, or in any wise appertaining.

* Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights.

† One penny given in acknowledgment of right, &c. G——l's speech.

PROVIDENCE, (R. Island) November 28.

On Wednesday last there was a Town Meeting held here, called by a special Warrant, to deliberate and agree upon some effectual Measures for promoting Industry, Oeconomy and Manufactures, for the Prevention of Misery and Ruin, as a Consequence of the unnecessary Imports of European Goods. The Meeting was very full, and consisted of the principal Merchants, and Persons of Interest and Fortune, as well as other Freemen of the Town. The general Voice was for entering upon some Measures to extend our own Manufactures, and to lessen the Imports from Europe, especially of superfluous Articles: And it was unanimously voted by the Town, that they would take all prudent and lawful Measures to encourage the Produce and Manufactures of this Colony, and of all other the British Colonies in America. A Committee was appointed to draw up a Form of a Subscription, and what else they should think necessary, for the Purposes aforesaid, who are to report to the Town Meeting on Wednesday next, to which Time the same was adjourned.

It is with great Pleasure we can inform the neighbouring Colonies, that a Spirit of Industry and Manufacturing hath sprung up here in a surprising Degree. There is the most hopeful Prospect of being able, in a little Time, to manufacture all our Necessaries, and that Superfluities will be wholly given up.

We hear that sundry Manufactures from abroad will be very soon introduced here, if it may be done, as several Gentlemen are exerting themselves for bringing about this great and good Design.

The late noble Proposal and Example from Boston, for "SAVING A SINKING AND INJURED COUNTRY," is highly applauded here by all Ranks of People.

NEWPORT, November 30.

A Town-Meeting was held at the Colony-House in this Town last Thursday, when a Committee was appointed to draw up a Plan for the Promotion of Frugality, Industry, and Manufactures, and are to make Report to the Town on Friday next, to which Day the Meeting stands adjourned.

Last Friday his Majesty's Ship Garland, Capt. St. John, arrived here from New-York; and we hear, is bound directly to England.

A Piece signed, A Friend to the Poor, *came too late for this Day's Paper: The following short Extract from it is all that we have Time to insert:*—

"The fourth Plan I propose (and which ought to "be duly consider'd at the Town-Meeting next "Friday, and to be put in immediate Execution) "is for this Town to put a certain Sum of Money "into the Hands of some trusty and benevolent Per-"sons, to be employed in procuring and reserving "Fire Wood sufficient to supply the Poor in the "Severity of the Winter, at a Price that would "just pay the first Cost, Charges, and Interest of "Money.—If the Town have not Money sufficient "in the Treasury, they ought to hire it, and let "Vessels be employed in fetching Wood without "Delay. This would be acting like the true Pa-"triots," &c. &c.

Newport, November 28, 1767.

NEXT Friday is the Day to which the Town-Meeting, for determining upon a Plan for promoting Frugality, Industry, and Manufactures, stands adjourned.—As this is a Matter of the last Importance, it behoves every Man, who hath the Interest of the Town and Colony at Heart, to give his Attendance.—It is hoped that the infamous Advertisement, stuck up at the Court-House the last Evening, will make no bad Impression upon the Minds of the People, nor prevent a full Meeting. That is one of the many Tricks which the Enemies of the Peace of this Colony have played off, in order to throw us into a Ferment, to disappoint the good Intentions of the Friends of Peace and Liberty, and to cast us out of Repute at Home. The Artifice is so stale, and so transparent, that it would not have been taken Notice of in this Way; but as it is possible those who were concerned in it might mean to send their Advertisement Home, as the Act of the Sons of Liberty. The Friends of the Town are not to be diverted from pursuing any prudent, legal Measures, which have a manifest Tendency to frustrate the Designs of Oppression, by any open or disguised Jacobitish Attempts; but will, I hope, exert themselves in promoting Frugality and Manufactures. Our Enemies very well know that Dominion and Property are closely connected; and that to impoverish us, is the surest Way to enslave us. Therefore, if we mean still to be free, let us unanimously lay aside foreign Superfluities, and encourage our own Manufactures.——*Save your Money, and you will save your Country!*

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.

Capt. Singleton, from St. Kitts, informs us, that on the 26th Ult. he fell in with and boarded a double-decked Sloop, without any Body on board, loaded with Logwood, and full of Water up to her Lower Deck Beams.——The People he concluded, had got on board some other Vessel, as the Boat was left on the Sloop's Deck, and her Sails, small Rigging, &c. with Chests and Bedding were gone. Captain Singleton has brought in her Anchors, Cables, and standing Rigging.

Capt. Rogers is arrived at Grenada from this Port.

From Lewis-Town we learn, that on the 21st Ult. a small Schooner put in there, with two Men in her, which proved to be the same run away with from the Isle of Shoals; the Men are in Custody, and the Vessel secured for the Owners.—They say the Schooner belongs to Mr. George How, of Portsmouth, in New-England, and that they were blown by contrary Winds into our Bay.

NEW-YORK, December 10.

Thursday last Capt. Harris, arrived here from New-Orleans in 23 Days, by whom we have Advice, that a Captain (supposed to be Rea) belonging to one of the Regiments stationed at Mobile or Pensacola, lately died on his Passage from the Natches, to the last mentioned Place: On the Passage Capt. Harris spoke with the following Vessels, viz. The 14th of Nov. Lat. 24 and ½, off the Dry-Tortugas, with Captain Rogers, in a Sloop from this Port, for Pensacola, with Troops, 34 Days out; the next Day, off the Havannah, with Capt. Burner, in a Sloop from the Bay for this Port, 15 Days out, who informed him that he sailed from thence in Company with Capt. Gilcrist, and Lawrence of this Port, the former for Europe and the latter for the West-Indies; and the 30th of Nov. he also spoke with Capt. Martin, in a Schooner, from Coracoa, for this Port, in Lat. 36. 50, Lon. 72, 31.

By a Vessel from Albany we learn, that the Snow fell in such large Quantities, the 22d and 29th of last Month, that there was good Sledding, and it lay above nine Inches on a Level quite down to the Highlands.

We hear a small Sloop belonging to Amboy, John Hampton, Master, was overset in the Storm on the 17th of October last, off Chingoteague in Virgnia, the Mast, Sails and Rigging, all carried away, and one Man drowned—The Rest continued on the Wreck a considerable Time, till she drove ashore, in Acomack County; the Master has since returned home, and it is doubtful whether the Vessel will be ever got off.

Sunday last arrived the Ship Julius Cesar, Capt. Dixon from Honduras, in 5 Weeks, but last from Philadelphia, where she put in in distress and stay'd 3 Weeks, saw no Vessel on the Passage, but a Spanish Snow.

The ſame Day arrived the Brig Nancy, Capt. David Maſterton, in 6 Weeks from Surinam; on his Paſſage he ſpoke a Sloop from Bermuda, bound to Virginia.

Laſt Sunday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. ENGLIS, for the Benefit of the poor Scholars, when a handſome Collection was made for their Support. And next Sunday in the Forenoon, a Charity Sermon will alſo be preached in St. George's Chapel, for the like laudable Purpoſe.

The ſame Day a Charity Sermon was preached in the Preſbyterian Church in this City, by the Rev. Mr. JOHN RODGERS, Senior, Miniſter, when a handſome Collection was raiſed for the Uſe of the Poor.

We hear, that laſt Week, one of the Stage-Waggons, croſſing the Ferry at Kill Vankull, in a Scow, ſome of the Paſſengers ſeated themſelves in the Waggon; but in approaching the Shore, the Waggon was by ſome Means overturn'd into the River, by which Accident two Women, (Mrs. Morris, belonging to the Play-Houſe, and her Maid,) were drowned.

On Wedneſday the 23d of November, at his Houſe in Elizabeth-Town, New-Jerſey, died Sir JOHN ST. CLAIR, Baronet, Col. of his Majeſty's —— Regiment, and Quarter-Maſter-General of the Army in North-America, in which Station he has acted for 13 Years, with great Honour and Integrity. His Death was occaſioned by a Wound he received thro' the Lungs, on the Banks of the Monongahala, in July 1755, at Braddock's unfortunate Defeat, of which Wound he never recovered. He was between 50 and 60 Years of Age, and has been near 40 Years in his Majeſty's Service. He acted on all Occaſions with a firmneſs of Spirit, Reſignation and Dignity becoming his Profeſſion and Character.—His Remains were enter'd on Saturday the 26th, with all Military Honours. His Excellency General Gage, accompanied by the Gentlemen of his Suite from *Head-Quarters*, and the Officers from the adjacent Garriſons in New-York and New-Jerſey, attended the Solemnity.

His only Son, now Sir John St. Clair, ſucceeds to his Title and Eſtate.

We hear from South-hold, L. Iſland, that a pink ſtern'd Schooner, was lately driven on Shore there, and one Vandyke, the Maſter, knock'd overboard and drown'd. This is ſuppoſed to be the ſame Schooner advertiſed in the Philadelphia Papers Sept. 21ſt, as run away with by Vandyke from Duck-Creek. 'Tis ſaid the Schooner may be got off again.

ROBERT WOOFFENDALE, Surgeon Dentiſt, begs Leave to acquaint the Public, that he is return'd from Philadelphia, and performs all Operations upon the Teeth, as uſual.

N. B. Mr. Wooffendale intends reſiding at Jamaica during his Stay in America, but will attend at New-York every Thurſday; ſuch Gentlemen and Lady's who require his Attendance, are deſired to leave a Line with Mr. Moore, next to Mr. Rapalje's, at the Fly-Market.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

D. Maſterton, from Surinam. R. Willſon, Antigua. J. Harris, New-Orleans. J. Brynan; and S. Snell, St. Euſtatia. W. Pinkton, Mountſerat. J. Rodman; and W. Rhodes, Rhode-Iſland. G. Turner; T. Goddard; and J. Healy, North-Carolina.

Outwards.—*E. Richards, for Liverpool. J. Henderſon, London. J. Pym, Cadiz. J. Burrows, Jamaica. J. Roſe; and J. Prince, St. Croix. J. Walker; and J. Harris, New-Orleans. T. Hammond, Penſacola. H. Webley, Dominica. S. Jacobs; and J. Rodman, Rhode-Iſland.*

Cleared.—*G. Heſlope, to Cadiz. B. Bell, Barbados. L. Farrel, Philadelphia. J. Tillinghaſt, R. Iſland. W. Bunting, Virginia.*

To the PRINTER.

IT is hoped the Inhabitants of this Province, both in Town and Country will be careful to preſerve their Linen Rags of all Kinds, and alſo their uſeleſs Paper—for the Encouragement of the Paper Manufactories in this and the neighbouring Provinces. It is true the Value of theſe Articles is ſo ſmall, that many may think them not worth the Trouble of ſaving,—But the Trouble is inconſiderable, and ſmall as the Value is, it would be ſufficient to ſupply moſt Families with all the Paper they will have occaſion to Uſe: And how great a Saving would this be to whole Provinces? However it is not ſo much with a View to the preſent Profit of Individuals, that this Piece of Frugality is recommended, as for the common Benefit of the Public, and removing an Impoſition which every Perſon duly ſenſible of the Value of Freedom and the juſt Rights of an Engliſhman, muſt highly reſent.——Since beſides the Unfriendlineſs and rapacious Appearance of thoſe Meaſures, they may be conſidered as Preludes to others of the like Kind that may by Degrees be applied to every Article of our Liberty and Property, till we are entirely ſtrip'd of every Thing, which as Engliſhmen and Freemen we uſed to value and eſteem. If you really love your Country, then, my Brethren, If you really love thoſe Advantages which made that Country dear to you, I beſeech you put in Practice this eaſy Piece of Frugality, *the ſaving all your Linen Rags*, even tho' you ſhould give them away.—This will be one Article of conſiderable ſaving to your Country, and in a ſhort Time the good Effects of it will flow to every Individual.

A HOUSHOLDER.

Mr. HOLT,

Pleaſe to inſert the following Queries in your Paper, and you'll oblige your humble Servant, O. B.

Q. 1. WHETHER it does not involve a Contradiction, to ſuppoſe every Sin an infinite Evil, and ſtill one Sin greater than other?

Q. 2. Whether any other Principle be neceſſary in order to produce a Love towards God in the Soul, than a true Knowledge of him?

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be a Meeting of the Society for promoting Arts, &c. at the Houſe of Bolton and Sigell, near the Exchange, on Monday the 22d Inſtant, at 6 o'Clock; at which the Members are deſired to attend, there being Premiums to be adjudged upon ſeveral Claims, and ſundry other Matters of Importance, that require the Society's Conſideration.

Dated the 8th December, 1767.

BENJAMIN KISSAM, Secretary.

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the Governor.

By the American COMPANY.

At the Theatre in John-Street, To-Morrow, being Friday the 11th of this Inſtant December, will be preſented, a COMEDY, written by the preſent Poet-Laureat, call'd, The

SCHOOL for LOVERS.

Sir JOHN DORILANT, by Mr. DOUGLASS.
MODELY, by Mr. HALLAM.
BELLAMOUR, by Mr. WALL.
STEWARD, by Mr. TOMLINSON.
CÆLIA, by Miſs HALLAM.
Lady BEVERLY, by Mrs. HARMAN.
ARAMINTA, by Miſs CHEER.
The Epilogue, between Mr. HALLAM, and Miſs CHEER.
Singing by Mr. WOOLS, and Miſs WAINWRIGHT.

To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd, The

MAYOR of GARRET.

Major STURGEON and MATTHEW MUGG, by Mr. HALLAM.
JERRY SNEAK and LINT, by Mr. WALL.
BRUIN, by Mr. DOUGLASS.
Sir JACOB JOLLUP, by Mr. TOMLINSON.
CRISPIN-HEEL-TAP, by Mr. HENRY.
ROGER, Mr. MALONE.
SNUFFLE, by Mr. ROBERTS.
Mrs. BRUIN, by Mrs. HARMAN.
Mrs. SNEAK, by Miſs WAINWRIGHT.

To conclude with a COUNTRY DANCE, by the CHARACTERS.

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock. *Vivant Rex & Regina.*

No Perſons can, on any Pretence whatſoever, be admitted behind the Scenes.

☞ TICKETS, without which, no Perſons can be admitted, are ſold at Mr. GAINE's, in Hanover-Square, and by Mr. HAYS, in the Area of the Theatre.

Places in the Boxes, are let by Mr. BROADBELT, at the Stage Door.

STOLEN from Eleazer Star, of Danbury, about the 20th of November laſt, a large grey Horſe, about 8 Years old, branded with a Star on the left Thigh, has a Scar on the left hind Leg, and his Mane hanging on the left Side. Whoever will take ſaid Horſe and bring him to the above-named Eleazer Star, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and Twenty Shillings more, if the Man that ſtole the Horſe is taken and delivered with him; and all reaſonable Charges paid. 14

To all Gentlemen, DiſtillersB rewers and others,

A Middle ag'd Perſon from London, wants Employment, as a Maſter Workman, or manager of a Diſtillery; he is a thorough Maſter of his Buſineſs, in all its Branches, as Brewing, Malt Diſtilling, Molaſſes Working and Rum, and all other Fermentations belonging to the Trade; Rectification of Brandies, fine Spirits, Genevas, and all Sorts of Compound Cordials, of various Flavours and Colours, from the richeſt to the loweſt Price. He was brought up to the Trade, in a very capital Houſe, and always has been in the Buſineſs, and Manager in ſome of the greateſt Diſtilleries in London; he has ſome peculiar Arts belonging to the Trade, which further extends the Profits, which none in this Country, at preſent, has Knowledge of (except himſelf) He is Maſter of Accounts, writes a good Hand, and has ſufficient and undeniable Proof for his good Character and Abilities: He has been ſome Time in this Country, and acquainted with their Manner of Work; he underſtands the Brewing of fine Ales or Beer, and the Goodneſs of raw Corn, or Malt, as he has had very great Quantities under his Uſe.

For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer of this Paper; tis hop'd that none but Gentlemen of real Honour and Credit will apply, as no other will be treated with.

If this ſhould ſuit any Gentleman in a diſtant Part of the Country, by ſending a Letter directed with proper Contents, for A. B. at the Printer's hereof, ſhall be attended to, and if approved of, be waited on by the Party.

N. B. He does not pretend to underſtand the true and proper Method of Malting Corn, as that is a ſeparate Branch of Buſineſs in England. 14

IN Purſuance of an Order made by the Hon. Daniel Horſmanden, and William Smith, Eſqrs. two of the judges of the ſupreme court of judicature for the province of New-York, upon the petition of Anthony L. Bleeker, an inſolvent debtor, and ſundry of his creditors: Notice is hereby given by the petitioners to all the creditors of the ſaid Anthony L. Bleeker, to ſhew cauſe, (if any they have) before the ſaid judges, at the houſe of the ſaid Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; in Smith-ſtreet, on Friday the 11th inſt. December, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; (being the day and place by the ſaid judges appointed for that purpoſe) why an aſſignment of the ſaid Anthony L. Bleeker's eſtate ſhould not be made to Thomas Marſton, appointed by the petitioners for that purpoſe, and he the ſaid Anthony L. Bleeker, be thereupon diſcharged, according to the directions of an act of the preſident, council, and general aſſembly of the province of New-York, made and paſſed in the firſt year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entitled, 'An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned;' and one other act of the Lieut. Governor, the council, and general aſſembly of the ſaid province, made and paſſed in the 4th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entitled, 'An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned, with an addition thereto;' and alſo of one other act of the governor, council, and general aſſembly of the ſaid province, made and paſſed in the 6th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entitled, 'An act more effectually to ſecure to the creditors the beneſits intended by the acts for the relief of inſolvent debtors,'

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ſold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE, at 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or at 6d. ſingle.

FREEMAN's *New-York*

ALMANACK

For the Year 1768.

CONTAINING.

1. THE Author's Preface.
2. An Epiſtle to him from an Aſtrologer.
3. The Power of Gold, a Remark.
4. The Lottery Ticket, a Soliloquy.
5. The Roſe, a Fable for Youth.
6. The Eclipſes in the Year 1768.
7. Names and Characters of the 7 Planets, with their Stations and Periods.
8. The Aſpects.
9. The 12 Signs, with an Account of the ſeveral Parts of the Body they are ſuppoſed to govern.
10. Explanation of the Characters, and Contents of the Almanack.
11. An Ephemeris, a Table of the Planets' Motions, with the Southing and Northing of the Moon.
12. Months, with the Calculations, viz. Days of the Month and Week, Remarkable Days.—Judgment of the Weather, by an Aſtrologer.—Moon's Place in the Signs.—Hour and Minute of the Sun's Riſing and Setting.—Hour of the Moon's Riſing or Setting Southing, and High-Water, at New-York, Elizabeth-Town Point, New-London, and Tarpaulin Cove. Moon's Age, Quartering, Full and Change, Riſing, Setting, Southing, and Conjunction of ſeveral Stars and Planets, intermixed with Proverbs or moral Sentiments.
13. Verſes over the Months; Ode to Humanity; January to July.—On Reſignation and Contentment; Auguſt to December.
14. Facing January.—Verſes on New-Year and Winter.—How to ſave Charges in Fuel. Facing February, March, and April,—Remarks on the Profeſſors of the Law.
15. Facing May,—A Fable for thoſe that go to Law.
16. Facing May, June, July, Auguſt, and September,—Thoughts on ſeveral Subjects, being a Collection of moral Sentences.
17. Facing September,—The Old Bachelor, a moral Song.
18. Facing October and November,—Epigrams and Verſes, viz. On a Watch Caſes.—A Horſe Racer.—The propereſt Day to Drink.—On Wit and Railery. The Loyal Pair.
19. Facing December,—Corrected Account of the New-Jerſey Courts.
20. The 3 following Pages,—Corrected Account of the Quaker's General-Meeting. Rates of both the Stages to Philadelphia.—Courts in New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode-Iſland.
21. Eleven Pages, containing upwards of Forty Receipts and uſeful Directions for the Cure of various Diſeaſes, particularly Conſumptions, Stone and Gravel, Gout, Rheumatiſm, Bloody and other Fluxes, intermitting Agues, and Fevers, Jaundice, Ague in particular Parts, Pleuriſy, Strangury and Obſtructions, Sciatica, Vapours, Coſtiveneſs, Diſorders and Weakneſſes in the Back, or any Part; Aches, Pains, Strains, Swelling, loſt Appetite, ſhortneſs of Breath, Heartburn, to ſweeten the Breath and preſerve the Teeth; Bite of a mad Dog; for a Felon; ſore Breaſts, &c. Alſo to prevent the Rot in Sheep; for Diſtempers among Fowls; to deſtroy Blights in Fruit Trees; to make a cheap Kind of wholeſome Bread, with Turnips, and another with Potatoes; to make good Butter of bad, &c
22. A Table of Intereſt at 7 per Cent.
23. A Tide Table. Ages of Monarchs in Europe.
24. Table of the Value of Coins in England, New-York, Connecticut, Philadelphia, and Quebec.
25. Liſt of the Council, Aſſembly, and Officers in New-York.
26. Liſt of the Council and Aſſembly, of New-Jerſey.
27. A complete Table of the Poſt Roads throughout his Majeſty's American Dominions, with the Poſtage to each Place, and the Diſtances ſummed up; alſo moſt of the public Roads in all other Parts of the ſaid Dominions.
28. A Table of the Rates of Poſtage, with a Summary of the Acts relating to the Poſt-Office.

N. B. This Almanack, one of the firſt publiſh'd this Year in theſe Parts, contains more in Quantity than any other Almanack publiſh'd in America, and is at leaſt as uſeful and entertaining as any other. The Aſtronomical Calculations are made with the greateſt Care and Accuracy, and our Readers are deſired by their own Obſervations to judge of the Skill of the ſeveral Artiſts, particularly, by the Eclipſe which is to happen on the 19th Day of January next, which our Author ſays will be a great Eclipſe, and others hardly viſible.

☞ The Publiſher of this Almanack, ſenſible of the Diſadvantage a Stranger labours under, in a Work of this Sort, has increaſed the Bulk, on that Account, but as he doubts not on Tryal, it will be eſteem'd according to its Worth, He intends to diminiſh its Size, in Proportion as it comes to be better known, tho' not ſo far but that he hopes it may always deſerve to be eſteemed as one of the moſt uſeful and entertaining Almanacks in America.

Likewiſe to be ſold at the ſame Place, and Price,

DUTCH ALMANACKS,

For the YEAR 1768.

Pocket Almanacks, 6s. per Dozen.

AND SHEET ALMANACKS.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the Subſcriber, in Rye, Weſt-Cheſter County, a Farm, containing about 120 Acres of cleared, good Meadow, and well timber'd Land, adjoining to the Water Side, near the Mouth of Byram-River; where there is a good Landing to and from which the Boats go and come Weekly from New-York, and where there is plenty of Fiſh and Oyſters. There is on the Farm a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Orchard, &c. conveniently ſituated for a Store-keeper. The whole may be ſeen and the Terms known, by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. (14) ABRAHAM THEALL.

POETS CORNER.

ON VIRTUE.

NO joys of ſenſe, like conſcious goodneſs, pleaſe,
More bright than glory, and more ſoft than eaſe;
In proſpect treach'rous, thoſe inchant the eye,
Yet, when approach'd, illuſive, fleet, and die:
Still others ſpring, ſtill pleaſe, and cheat the ſame,
While hop'd for—mountains, when poſſeſs'd--a name;
So charms a cloud, with ev'ry colour gay,
When, from afar, it breaks the ſev'n-fold ray;
But, if we reach it, we diſcern no more
The flatt'ring colour, ſo admir'd before.
'Tis virtue, reigning in the gen'rous heart,
Alone can true ſubſtantial bliſs impart;
'Tis this, ſtrong beaming, tho' our noon be paſt,
Bids life's ſhort day be ſplendid to the laſt;
Charms pain and ſickneſs in the ſaint and ſage,
And melts, to joy, the hoar of frozen age:
In want, content (unenvy'd) wealth beſtows,
In ſickneſs, patience, and, in pomp repoſe:
All wonders riſe at her invoking breath,
A life of rapture from the wound of death.

IF Mr. PATRICK FOGERTY, (who was Clerk to a Merchant in Canada) will ſend a Direction to the Printer of this Paper, that a Letter may be convey'd to him, he will hear of ſomething to his Advantage. 03

New-York, 1ſt December, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of Land, either together or ſeparately, lying and being in the County of Orange and Province of New-York, fifty Miles from the City; one of the Tracts is known by the Name of the Barre-Hill Tract, adjoining to the North-River, oppoſite to Anthony's-Noſe, and Weſt of Saliſbury-Iſland, containing upwards of Eight Hundred Acres of Land, well timber'd, which lie handy for Market, the greateſt Part of the Timber not above half a Mile from the Landing: There is on it a Houſe with a good Orchard, ſome clear'd Land, and two good Landings, the one call'd Ryſbys's-Kill, the other Clement's Landing.

The other Tract is known by the Name of Queenſburg, which lies two Miles and a half back from the above Landings, about four Miles from Harveſt-ſtraw, and two and a half Miles from Col. Mathew's Furnace; it contains one Thouſand four Hundred Acres of Land and upwards, to which there is a good Waggon Road from the Landing: There is on the ſaid Tract, a good Farm, and a ſufficient Quantity of Meadow clear'd to Winter twenty Head of Cattle, and upwards of two Hundred Acres of Meadow more, may be made eaſily; the up Land is good for Wheat as any in the Province, there is alſo on it, a good young bearing Orchard and Garden, together with two ſmall Dwelling-Houſes, with good Cellars, two new Barracks, with ſeveral other Conveniencies fit for a Farmer; and alſo about ten Buſhels of Grain in the Ground. The whole Farm and Tract of Land is well water'd and timber'd, and all the clear'd Land in good Fences; there is alſo on the ſaid Premiſes, a good Saw-Mill, about three Years old, the Mill and Dam in good Order, the Mill ſtands on a good Stream which ſeldom wants Water the whole Year, on which there are many Conveniencies for any Kind of Mills, and a vaſt Quantity of all Kinds of Timber, lies above half a Mile from the ſaid Mill: The White Oak is eſteemed by the moſt ſkillful Workmen in New-York, to be the beſt brought to Market from the Province.

The above Tract may eaſily be divided into four good Farms, with ſufficient Quantity of Meadows for each, and the beſt Range for Cattle in the County, which can never be obſtructed.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the above Tracts, or any Parts thereof, may know the Conditions, by applying at the Subſcriber's Dwelling-Houſe, in Little Queen's-Street, oppoſite to the New-York Arms, or at Mr. William Butler's, on the North-River in New-York, or on the Premiſes, where the Land will be ſhewn, and an indiſputable Title given by

MOSES CLEMENT.

N. B. One Third Part of the Purchaſe Money will be very acceptable at the Delivery of the Deeds, and ſufficient Time will be allowed for the Remainder.

The Purchaſer may have the Preference of buying the Stock, which conſiſts of Horſes, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, Hogs, all the Utenſils for a Farmer, and all the Tools to carry on the Saw-Mill Work. 1300—

Queenſburg, Nov 18th. 1767.

M. PHILIPS,

Has juſt imported in the Ship New-York, Captain Lawrence, from London:

A Large Aſſortment of MILLENARY of the neweſt and genteeleſt Taſte; alſo a great Variety of new fancied Goods too tedious to mention, at her Store in Smith-Street. 95

Walter & Thomas Buchannan, & Co.

Have imported in the laſt Veſſels from Britain, and have for Sale at their Store in Queen-Street, nigh the Fly-Market;

MEN's rib'd and plain thread and worſted hoſe,
Women's thread and worſted hoſe
Stocking patterns
Women's worſted & ſilk mitts
Tammies, callimancoes, durants, camblets, cambricks and lawns
Barcelona handkerchiefs
Cravats, do. and ſewing ſilk
Needles, pins and buckram,
Oznaburgs, towelling, ſheeting, and diaper
White and brown linens
Striped hollands
Cotton and linen checks
White and coloured jeans
Check handkerchiefs
White and coloured thread
Tapes and garters
Quality bindings
Scots plaids and carpets
Damaſk table cloths and napkins
Ivory and horn combs
Men's and women's ſhoes
A few pipes of wine; and ſail-cloth, from No. 1 to VI.

N. B. Have alſo for ſale, a 9 and half inch cable, and 2 hauſers of 6 inches each, with other cordage proper for a veſſel of about 150 tons. 68—

Raiſins, Currants, & fine Turky Figs,

Freſh imported in Capt. Tingley, from Briſtol, to be ſold, exceeding cheap, by the Caſk, or ſmall Quantity, by

EDWARD AGAR,

In Wall-Street, near the Old City-Hall, who has likewiſe,

DRUGS, Medicines and Perfumery of all Sorts, as uſual, freſh imported in the laſt Veſſels from England, with a great Variety of patented Medecines, warranted genuine, and ſold upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, with large Allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again. 03

WHEREAS *between Nine and Ten o'Clock on Saturday Morning laſt, the 14th Inſtant, a Boy of Eleven Years of Age, Son of Simon Jordan, Taylor, near the Fly-Market in this City, was ſent of an Errand to the ſaid Market, and when he went, told his Mother he ſhould go on board Captain Engliſh's Brig, lying at the Dock, near Burling's-Slip, and has not ſince been heard of; which gives his afflicted Parents too much Reaſon to apprehend that he has unfortunately fallen into the River and is drown'd.—The Deſign of this, therefore is to deſire that if the ſaid Boy is alive, any Perſon that knows where he is, will return, or give Intelligence of him to his Parents; or if his Body ſhould be found, that it may be brought to them, for which the Perſon who brings it will be handſomely rewarded.* 98 1

To be ſold, at public Vendue,

At the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, the Twentieth of January next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, or any Time before at private Sale;

A Houſe and Lot of Ground in Dock-Street, between the Coenties and Slip Market, the Houſe is Twenty-ſix Feet ten Inches Front Thirty-two Feet three Inches Rear, Forty nine Feet ten Inches deep; it is the beſt ſtanding in the Street, for either Merchant or Shop-keeper.—For further Particulars inquire of

99 2 HENRY CLOPPER.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe wherein ANDREW ELLIOT, Eſq; now lives, if not ſold before the firſt of February, then it will be Let: For Particulars, inquire of 92 NICHOLAS BAYARD.

WRITINGS,

BILLS *and Anſwers in Courts of Equity; Conveyances; Aſſignments; Powers of Attorney; Letters of Licence; Affidavits; Petitions, (to obtain the Benefit of the inſolvent Act) and all other Buſineſs of ſuch Nature, drawn according to Law, next door to Dr. Farquhar's, in French-Church Street, by*

MARK FEELY, Attorney.

Peters and Rapalje,

Have for Sale, between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip, oppoſite to where John Montanye kept his Store of Earthen Ware, and next Door to William Lupton's:

OLD Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and York diſtill'd rum, by the hogſhead or 5 gallons; choice Muſcovado ſugars by the hogſhead or barrel;—loaf ſugar—molaſſes, by the hogſhead—new rice—tea—coffee chocolate—pepper—alſpice—French indigo—Ware's and Graham's beſt Scotch ſnuff, by the bladder—a few caſks of excellent good gun-powder—Liverpool ſalt, of the beſt quality, &c. &c. 87—

WHEREAS all the Accounts againſt the Sloop Induſtry, Joſeph Roſe, Commander, have been charged to the Subſcriber, who has not a Liſt of them: All Perſons therefore, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Sloop, are hereby deſired, forthwith to bring in their Accounts to me, at the Houſe of Captain Anderſon on the New-Dock, that they may be ſettled.

JOHN BURR.

New-York, November 25, 1767. 99 2

TO BE SOLD,

By THOMAS DOUGHTY,

IN DOCK-STREET:

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, Liſbon, Red Port, Teneriffe Wines by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk, or Five Gallons; alſo Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Holland Geneva, Bohea, Shoufhong and Hyſon Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Lump, ſingle, middling and double refined Loaf Sugar; Muſcovado Sugars, Raiſins, Currants, Citron, Sweet Oil, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Pepper, French Indigo, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, with ſundry other Articles of Grocery. —64

JOHN CLARK,

Shagreen Caſe Maker from London, next Door to Mr. Seckell's, Cooper, in Ferry-Street, near Peck's-Slip Market;

MAKES and ſells all Sorts of Shagreen Caſes for Knives and Forks, both in Shagreen and Mohogany, and Caſes for Plate; Lady's Dreſſing Boxes, Necklaces and Jewel Caſes, Buckle Caſes, and Razor Caſes of all Sorts;—Lady's light travelling Trunks, likewiſe Trunks of all Sorts, &c. &c.

☞ *Mends all Sorts of the above Articles; ſells Fiſh-Skins for Joiners, Cabinet-Makers and Hatters, either whole or in Pieces.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE Farm whereon William Coventry now lives, at Clavarack, it contains between four and five Hundred Acres, adjoins Hudſon's River; has a conſiderable Quantity cleared, with a good new Houſe and a large well built Barn.——For Conditions of Sale apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, of Albany. 99 2

RED and white PORT, very excellent in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-Caſks, to be ſold by CHARLES NICOLL, at the White-Hall. 26.

To be ſold, at public Vendue,

On the 25th Day of January next, at Noon, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe;

THE noted tavern, having the ſign of the free-maſon's arms, on the weſt ſide of the Broad-way, fronting the great ſquare; the houſe has twelve fire-places, two large dancing-rooms, and eight other good rooms, with every convenience for the reception of company. It was formerly kept by Samuel Frances, and ſince by the ſubſcriber, and has rented at eighty pounds per annum, beſides taxes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe at private ſale, may in the mean time inquire of (03) JOHN JONES.

TO be ſold, a young likely Negro Wench about 18 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, &c. underſtands all Manner of Houſe Work, and is a Cook, can be well recommended for her Honeſty and Sobriety. Inquire of the Printer.

Hendrick Oudenaarde, Broker,

HAS to ſell, all ſorts of European and Weſt-India Goods, at the cheapeſt Rates.

He likewiſe charters Veſſels for different Ports in Europe and the Weſt-Indies.

Alſo collects in Freight Money, manages the Tranſactions relating to the Accounts of Veſſels and Cargoes, for both Maſters and Owners.

And, at his Office, is alſo Money to to be LET upon Intereſt, on approved Security, from £. 500 to £. 1000, and ſupplies Orders in Town, Country, or elſewhere abroad, with the utmoſt Diſpatch.

TO BE LET,

On reaſonable terms, and long leaſes will be given to thoſe who intend valuable improvements, many very valuable and well ſituated lots, not already tenanted (ſeveral of them being on the next ſtreet to the harbour) near the center of the city of PENSACOLA, in Weſt-Florida, within the following bounds, viz.

THREE hundred and forty feet on the eaſt ſide of Cumberland Street, taking in the whole ſpace between Pitt Street, and Mansfield Street, with the corners at each of thoſe ſtreets; eighty feet on the north ſide of Mansfield Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; eighty feet on the ſouth ſide of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street, including the corner lots; one hundred and ſixty feet on the ſouth ſide of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; one hundred and ſeventy feet on the ſouth ſide of Cumberland Street, from the corner of Pitt Street, towards Mansfield Street; one hundred and ſixty feet on the ſouth ſide of Granby Street, one hundred and ſeventy feet deep, between Cumberland Street and Johnſon Street; eighty feet on the ſouth ſide of Princes and from the corner of Prince's-Street, one hundred and ſeventy feet fronting the ſquare lay'd out for a publick market, eighty feet fronting the harbour, extending two hundred feet back to the eaſt ſwamp and freſh water river; three hundred and fifteen feet on the ſouth ſide of Grafton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep, with three ſtreets running through this ſpace, and adjoining a freſh water rivelet on the eaſt ſide; one hundred and five feet front on the north ſide of Grafton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the ſouth ſide of Prince's Street, with a freſh water rivelet running through theſe lots alſo; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep, on the ſouth ſide of Grafton Street, near Charlotte Street; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the north ſide of Conway Street.

ALSO, the eaſt and weſt ſwamp, adjoining and encompaſing about two thirds of the city of Penſacola, on the land ſide; each of them has a freſh water brook running through the center of them, known by the names of the eaſt and weſt brooks, they bound on the eaſt and weſt harbours, and are eſteemed the beſt adapted lands in the whole Province for gardens; they are ſo level that water can be led from the brooks into trenches through every plat in the gardens; the timber, bruſh and underwood is entirely cleared off them; the ſoil is black mould, and eaſily cultivated and in ſuch eſteem that the inhabitants carry the mould from theſe ſwamps, to improve their gardens in the town:—As there is little winter in that climate the gardens may be kept in continued culture the whole year.——Arbours of vines would form a profitable ſhade from the ſummers over the garden plats;—grapes—oranges—lemons—limes—pomgranates—citron—almonds—olives—figs—piſtachioes—peaches—nectrins—plumbs—apples—letices, radiſhes, mellons, cucumbers, cabage, turnips, potatoes of the Iriſh and Carolina kinds, and almoſt all other fruits and vegitables produced any where on the continent of America, or Weſt-Indies, thrive extremely well at Penſacola, where they have the advantage of a good ſoil.

Likewiſe a tract of land about 300 yards from the town, on the bay ſide, fit for gardens.

There is alſo a very fine ſtream fit to erect ſaw-mills on, with three thouſand acres of fine wood-land of cedar, live oak and pitch pine on the banks of the river, leading into the eaſt bay, (by which conveyance plenty of thoſe timbers may be always had) about four miles from the town of Penſacola.——It can be aſſerted that there are few places in the world, where gardeners could make a greater profit from their labour than at Penſacola, for on enquiry it will be found the following prices have been generally given for vegitables at that place, viz. For potatoes, before the North-American ſhips arrive with them—9d. per pound, after thoſe from the ſhipping are ſold, bad and good, as they come to hand, at one dollar the buſhel; turnips at 4d. half penny per pound; a good cabage ſells for half a dollar; radiſhes a bitt a bunch, and all other vegitables in proportion; fat chickens and young ducks ſell from 8 to 12 bitts a piece;—notwithſtanding beef and plenty of veniſon is ſold from 4d. half penny to a bitt per pound; plenty of good oyſters for the gathering, and many kinds of very good fiſh, as cheap as at New-York.—So that at that place induſtrious, ſober, and frugal people cannot fail of ſoon growing rich.——As there are no lands in or near Penſacola, but ſuch as are private property.——Thoſe who intend to go from theſe parts to ſettle at that place, will have great advantage in making their terms before they ſet out for any of the above premiſes, with JAMES THOMPSON, at New-York, and thoſe who are on the ſpot, can view the lots, and may apply to the Hon. David and George Raincock, Eſqrs. at Penſacola, who are empowered to rent them. 96—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,

OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1301.

[THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1767.]

[*Inserted by particular Desire.*]

From the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.

Letters from a FARMER *in* Pennsylvania *to the Inhabitants of the* British *Colonies.*

LETTER I.

Beloved Countrymen,

I AM a Farmer, settled after a variety of fortunes, near the banks of the river Delaware, in the province of Pennsylvania. I received a liberal education, and have been engaged in the busy scenes of life: But am now convinced, that a man may be as happy without bustle as with it. My farm is small; my servants are few, and good; I have a little money at interest; I wish for no more; my employment in my own affairs is easy; and with a contented grateful mind, I am completing the number of days allotted to me by divine goodness.

Being master of my time, I spend a good deal of it in a library, which I think the most valuable part of my small estate; and being acquainted with two or three gentlemen of abilities and learning, who honour me with their friendship, I believe, I have acquired a greater share of knowledge in history, and the laws and constitution of my country, than is generally attained by men of my class, many of them not being so fortunate as I have been in the opportunities of getting information.

From, infancy I was taught to love humanity and liberty. Inquiry and experience have since confirmed my reverence for the lessons then given me, by convincing me more fully of their truth and excellence. Benevolence towards mankind excites wishes for their welfare, and such wishes endear the means of fulfilling them. Those can be found in liberty alone, and therefore her sacred cause ought to be espoused by every man, on every occasion, to the utmost of his power. As a charitable but poor person does not withold his *mite*, because he cannot relieve *all* the distresses of the miserable, so let not any honest man suppress his sentiments concerning freedom, however small their influence is likely to be. Perhaps he may (*a*) "touch some wheel" that will have an effect greater than he expects.

These being my sentiments, I am encouraged to offer to you, my countrymen, my thoughts on some late transactions, that in my opinion are of the utmost importance to you. Conscious of my defects, I have waited some time in expection of seeing the subject treated by persons much better qualified for the task; but being therein disappointed, and apprehensive that longer delays will be injurious, I venture at length to request the attention of the public praying only for one thing,—that is, that these lines may be *read* with the same zeal for the happiness of British America, with which they were *wrote*.

With a good deal of surprise I have observed that little notice has been taken of an act of parliament, as injurious in its principle to the liberties of these colonies, as the Stamp-Act was: I mean the act for suspending the legislation of New-York.

The assembly of that government complied with a former act of parliament, requiring certain provisions to be made for the troops in America, in every particular, I think, except the articles of salt, pepper and vinegar. In my opinion they acted imprudently, considering all circumstances in not complying so far, as would have given satisfaction, as several colonies did: But my dislike of their conduct in that instance, has not blinded me so much, that I cannot plainly perceive, that they have been punished in a manner pernicious to American freedom, and justly alarming to all the colonies.

If the British parliament has a legal authority to order, that we shall furnish a single article for the troops here, and to compel obedience to that order; they have the same right to order us to supply those troops with arms, clothes, and every necessary, and to compel obedience to *that* order also; in short, to lay *any burdens* they please upon us. What is this but *taxing* us at a *certain sum*, and leaving to us only the *manner* of raising it? How is this mode more tolerable than the *Stamp-Act*? Would that act have appeared more pleasing to Americans, if being ordered thereby to raise the sum total of the taxes, the mighty privilege had been left to them, of saying how much should be paid for an instrument of writing on paper, and how much for another on parchment?

An act of parliament commanding us to do a certain thing, if it has any validity, is a tax upon us for the expence that accrues in complying with it, and for this reason, I believe, every colony on the continent, that chose to give a mark of their respect for Great-Britain, in complying with the act relating to the troops, cautiously avoided the mention of that act, lest their conduct should be attributed to its supposed obligation.

The matter being thus stated, the assembly of New-York either had, or had not a right, to refuse submission to that act. If they had, and I imagine no American will say, they had not, then the parliament had no *right* to compel them to execute it. If they had not *that right*, they had *no right* to punish them for not executing it; and therefore had *no right* to suspend their legislation, which is a punishment. In fact if the people of New-York cannot be legally taxed but by their own representatives, they cannot be legally deprived of the privileges of making laws, only for insisting on that exclusive privilege of taxation. If they may be legally deprived in such a case of the privilege of making laws, why may they not, with equal reason, be deprived of every other privilege? Or why may not every colony be treated in the same manner, when any of them shall dare to deny their assent to any impositions that shall be directed? Or what signifies the repeal of the *Stamp-Act*, if these colonies are to lose their *other* privileges, by not tamely surrendering that of *taxation*?

There is one consideration arising from this suspencion, which is not generally attended to, but shews its importance very clearly. It was not *necessary*, that this suspension should be caused by an act of parliament. The crown might have restrained the governor of New-York, even from calling the assembly together, by its prerogative in the royal governments. This step, I suppose, would have been taken, if the conduct of the assembly of New-York had been regarded as an act of disobedience *to the crown alone*: But it is regarded as an act of "disobedience to the authority of the BRITISH LEGISLATURE." This gives the suspension a consequence vastly more affecting. It is a parliamentary assertion of *supreme authority* of the British legislature over these colonies in *the point of taxation*; and is intended to COMPEL New-York unto a submission to that authority. It seems therefore to me as much a violation of the liberty of the people of that province, and consequently to all these colonies, as if the parliament had sent a number of regiments to be quartered upon them, till they should comply. For it is evident, that the suspension is meant as a cumpulsion; and the *method* of compelling is totally indifferent. It is indeed probable, that the sight of red coats, and the beating of drums would have been most alarming, because people are generally more influenced by their eyes and ears than by their reason: But whoever seriously considers the matter, must perceive, that a dreadful stroke is aimed at the liberty of these colonies. I say of these colonies: For the cause of *one* is the cause of *all*. If the parliament may lawfully deprive New-York of any of its rights, it may deprive any, or all the other colonies of their rights; and nothing can possibly so much encourage such attempts, as a mutual inattention to the interest of each other. *To divide and thus to destroy*, is the first political maxim in attacking those who are powerful by their union. He certainly is not a wise man, who folds his arms and reposeth himself at home, seeing with unconcern the flames that have invaded his neighbour's house, without any endeavours to extinguish them. When Mr. Hampden's ship-money cause, for three shillings and four-pence, was tried, all the people of England, with anxious expectation, interested themselves in the important decision; and when the slightest point touching the freedom of a single colony is agitated, I earnestly wish, that all the rest may with equal ardour support their sister. Very much may be said on this subject, but I hope, more at present is unnecessary.

With concern I have observed that two assemblies of this province have sat and adjourned, without taking any notice of this act. It may perhaps be asked, what would have been proper for them to do? I am by no means fond of inflammatory measures. I detest them. I should be sorry that any thing should be done which might justly displease our sovereign or our mother-country. But a firm, modest exertion of a free spirit should never be wanting on public occasions. It appears to me, that it would have been sufficient for the assembly, to have ordered our agents to represent to the King's ministers, their sense of the suspending act, and to pray for its repeal. Thus we should have borne our testimony against it; and might therefore reasonably expect that on a like occasion, we might receive the same assistance from the other colonies.

(*b*) "*Concordia res parvæ crescunt.*"

Nov. 4. A FARMER.

(*a*) POPE.

(*b*) Small things grow great by concord.

[*Left out last Week for Want of Room.*]

BOSTON, November 23.

AT a Town Meeting held in this Town the 20th Instant, wherein the Hon. James Otis, Esq; presided as Moderator, the Inhabitants took into Consideration the ill conduct of some evil-minded Persons, tending to excite Tumults and Disorders, and unanimously voted their Abhorrence of any such Measures, and that they would use their utmost Endeavours to preserve Peace and good Order. ——On this Occasion the Moderator made a Speech to the following Purpose.——*THAT many people seemed to have blended two things together in their minds which were totally distinct.—That is the duties laid upon many articles imported, and the office of the commissioners of the customs, as tho' the commissioners had occasioned those duties, and that we must get rid of the latter in order to avoid the former.—That it was absurd to suppose that the commissioners had the least hand or influence in laying or procuring those duties.—That we had from the first, and for a long course of time acknowledged the authority of the custom house officers appointed by the crown and sent among us.—That we had often desired the establishment of a board of commissioners in the plantations, and complain'd, that for want of it, we were deprived of many advantages which our fellow subjects in Great-Britain enjoyed; who if oppressed by any undue severities of the subordinate officers, might have immediate redress by application to that board, which we could not by reason of our distance.—That we ought therefore to consider the establishment of that board here as a favour and of great advantage, and treat the commissioners with all due respect.—That if the duties were thought burthensome and we had just reason to complain of them, we ought to behave like men and use the proper and legal measures to obtain redress.—That the means were in our power; access to the throne was always open; that there was no doubt, but our humble and dutiful petitions and remonstrances would sooner or later be heard and meet with success, if supported by justice and reason.—But let our burthens be ever so heavy, or our grievances ever so great, no possible circumstances, tho' ever so oppressive, could be supposed sufficient to justify private tumults and disorders, either to our consciences before God, or legally before men.—That our forefathers in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. for 15 years together, were continually offering up prayers to their God, and petitions to their King for the redress of grievances, before they would betake themselves to any forceable measures.—That to insult and tear each other in pieces was to act like madmen, and would have no tendency to obtain redress of any of our grievances, if we had any to complain of.—That it was observable that during the course of the revolution which placed king William on the throne, there was no tumults or disorder, and when the whole city of London was in motion, only a single silver spoon was stollen, and that they shewed such resentment to this, as immediately to hang up the person who was guilty of the theft.*——

Upon the whole he concluded by recommending a quiet and proper behavior, and that the inhabitants of the town would shew their dislike and abhorrence of all tumults and disorders, and do all in their power to assist the civil magistrates in preserving peace and good order.——

This speech was much to his honour, and greatly applauded, and is thought would have a very good effect.—The conduct of the Gentlemen select-men in this occasion was also greatly applauded.

We hear from Marblehead, that a Fisherman arrived there last Friday Night from the Banks of Newfoundland: the Master and People belonging to her give the following extraordinary account, viz. That on the Banks of Newfoundland being at Anchor, they were very much surprised to observe that their Vessel ran direct in the Winds Eye at a considerable Rate, they hove their Log-Line and found she went above 7 knots, (not being able to purchase their Anchor) and continued so to their great Astonishment for 36 Hours, without being able to Account for this unusual Occurrence; when a large Whale hove up, seemingly much tired, they

then hove towards him, and got so nigh as to discern the Whale had got their Anchor in his Jaws; they still hove nigher, and threw their Fish-Hook into the Ring of the Anchor, but being under fearful Apprehensions of Danger, they cut their Cable, and the Whale went off with the Anchor and Part of the Cable.—Several other Fishermen being in Sight were greatly surprised to see this Vessel run direct to Windward without any Sail, and hove up their Anchors and came to sail.—— ☞ If any of the Whalemen should happen to take the Whale, they are desired to return the Anchor to the Owner in Marblehead.--*This was a Whale of excellent Metal.*

We have the Pleasure to inform the Public, that notwithstanding the Wishes and Designs of our Enemies, this Town was entirely free from Disturbances on the 20th Instant---the Inhabitants are well united in pursuing such Measures as are likely to help us out of our Difficulties, without having Recourse to any Violences whatsoever.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.

A letter from Dominica says, "It is almost as dear dying here as living, for a North-American, after lying ill only ten days died, and when his bill for board and medicines were brought in, it amounted to the trifling sum of One Hundred Pounds."

By Capt. Ward, from Wilmington, we learn, that on the 26th of Oct. a large quantity of mahogany, boards and scantling were seen floating off Cape-Fear; and several ship's long-boats were picked up in the Sound.

On Sunday last Capt. Ward came to an anchor in our Bay, when the wind blew excessive hard, in which he parted one of his cables, and lost an anchor, but happily rode out with the other.

To the PUBLIC.

BY Virtue of the King's Royal Patent for Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Plantations, for many Patent Medicines, to the Proprietors of each, to enjoy the full Benefit, are now sold, under Royal Sanction, by Messrs. *William* and *Cluer Dicey*, and Co. of London, who now appoint their genuine Medicines, to be sold in New-York, by

Gerardus Duyckinck, Merchant, only,

And by at least one reputable Trader in each City and Chief Town in Great-Britain Ireland &c. the Sundries as follows, viz.

DR. Bateman's Pectoral Drops.
Dr. Fraunces's strengthening Elixir.
Dr. Hooper's Female Pills.
Schwanberg's Liquid Shell.
Radcliff's Elixir.
Chase's Pills.
Betton's British Oil.
Anderson's Scots Pills.
Golden and plain Spirits of Scurvy Grass.
Fryer's Balsam.
James's Fever Powder.
Bostock's Squire's, and
Stoughton's Elixir.
The Original Godfry's Cordial.
Daffy's Elixir.
Pike's Antidote, which cures the Iteh, and all Eruptions and cutaneous Disorders.
Ladies sticking Plaster.
Proper Directions to each, and sold as above-mentioned, to avoid the Consequence of Counterfeits.

Anodine Necklaces.
King's Honey Water.
Lotion Water.
Jesuits Drops, & Viper Drops.
Prepar'd by Dr. Hill.
Elixir of Bardana
Essence of Valerian.
Waterdock.
Tincture of golden rod
Balsam of Honey.
Bosem, or Oriential Balsam.
Worm destroying Sugar Plumbs.
Turlington's Balsam of Life, a Quantity of his last signing, and a Quantity sign'd by Martha Wray and Mary Sopp, the present Proprietors.
Balsam of Health,
Lockyer's Pills.
Lip-salve.

N. B. The above are bought by William and Cluer Dicey and Comp. from the Original Ware-Houses, and warranted genuine.

LIKEWISE:

Nuremberg Salve, and Harlem OIL.

Just imported and to be sold, by

JOHN HARRIS CRUGER,

ROSE and Indian Blankets; striped, red and blue Duffels, Baze, Kerseys, Frize, green and spotted Rugs, Nails and Shot of every size, short and long Pipes, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar, Madeira and Teneriffe Wines, &c.

TO BE SOLD, by

THOMAS DURHAM,

On the most reasonable Terms:

CHOICE Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks.

N.B. Pipe Staves will be taken in Payment for a considerable Quantity of said Wine. 30--ctf

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Lately imported and to be sold,

By Edward Laight,

Living in St. Georges-Square, opposite the Honourable William Walton's, Esq;

A Large and general assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—such as mill-pit and cross cut saws, White's best hand tenon and sash do. locks and hinges of all sorts; long and short handle frying-pans, spades and steel shovels, sheet and bar lead; anvils and vises, bellows pipes, bellows nails and leather for do. English, Holland and American iron pots and kettles; 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 12 by 10, best crown window glass, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. nails; with a great number of other different articles of hard ware.

Said Laight still continues to keep all the necessary articles belonging to the currying business, and half tann'd leather, for the use of vessels. 95—

HENRY BREVOORT,

At the sign of the Frying-Pan, in Queen's-street between the Fly-Market and Burling's Slip, he lately imported and will sell on the lowest terms, wholesale and retail;

A neat and general assortment of ironmongery viz. iron pots kettles skillets, dogs, and cart boxes, brass kettles, Dutch and English tea kettles, copper, brass, and iron chafing dishes, chamber and common bellows, brass and iron candlesticks, brass and steel snuffers and stands, Dutch and English chimney backs, sheet iron, hearth tiles, best blister'd and faggot steel, bar and sheet lead, frying pans, gridirons, saucepans and coffee pots, brass and iron-headed tongs and shovels, smoothing irons and warming pans, buck and bone table knives and forks, cuttoes and penknives, scissors and shears, brass and iron door locks, long and square brass knob'd latches, brass and iron spring bolts, stock locks, padlocks, chest locks and hinges, brass and iron H hinges, HL do, strap hinges, cross garnet dovetail and but do, hooks and hinges of many sizes, brads, tacks, clout and sharp trunk nails of all sizes, hob nails, 4d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d, and 24d nails, carpenters hammers, axes, augers, and gimblets, chissels, gouges, rules and compasses, awl blades, tacks, pincers, nippers, size sticks and shoe knives, files and rasps, with a variety of other tools, iron wire, scale beams and brass scales and steelyards, spades and shovels, ditching ditto; an assortment of pewter plates, platters and basons, very best Scotch snuff, redwood, slates and pencils, round and side sweeping brooms, hand brushes, cloth and shoe do, round and long rubbing ditto, hatters and buckle brushes, house-bells, springs and carriages, fine sailmakers sewing twine, with many other articles in the ironmongery way.

Just imported in the last Vessels from London and to be sold cheap for Cash or short Credit,

By HENRY WHITE,

At his Store-House on Cruger's-Dock;

DUFFILS, Indian and Rose Blankets, green and spotted Rugs of different Sizes, Sail-cloth from No. 1 to 8, of the best Quality, Nails of all Sorts and Sizes; Shot and Bar Lead, Pipes, Quart Bottles, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Window Glass 11 by 9, 10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 6 by 8. Also a Parcel of choice Cape Molasses and Muscovado Sugars.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately, to the first Day of May next, on reasonable Terms;

A VERY convenient Dwelling-House, three Stories high, having three Rooms on a Floor, with a good Cistern and Pump in the Yard, it is situated near the Royal Exchange.—For Particulars inquire of the Printer. 98 1

ONE Thousand Pounds, to be lent out at Interest, on undoubted real and personal Security.—A few Lines directed to E. G. and left with the Printer at the Exchange, mentioning the Persons' Names and Securities to be offer'd, will, if approved of, be immediately answer'd. 98 1

Notice is hereby given, that the Copartnership of

Remsen and Van Alstyne,

Will expire on the first Day of May next:

ALL Persons therefore whose Debts have been or will become due, either on Bond, Note or Book, by the first Day of January next, are desired to make Payment, or give undoubted Security for the same by that Day, or they will be put in Suit.

They have now by them, a general Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Sadlery, which will be sold for the Cash, at prime Cost. 98 2

A Drawing-School.

ANY young Gentleman inclined to learn the Principles of Design, so far as to be able to draw any Object and Shade them with Indian Ink or Water-Colours, which is both useful and ornamental, may be taught by JOHN DURAND, at any Time after four in the Afternoon, at his House in Broad-Street, near the City-Hall, for a reasonable Price.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Brew-house, Malt-house, drying-Kiln, Dwelling-house and Store-house, situate at Brooklyn-Ferry, on Long-Island; the whole (excepting the Store-house) being one Brick and a half thick, well built; the Brewery is built after an English Plan, and is as convenient in every Respect, as any on the Continent; in the Brew-house there are two Copper Kettles well set, one holding about 36 Barrels, and the other about 10, with a mash Tun, two work Tuns, Coolers, Stillages, &c. all in good repair; in the Malt-house, there are two very fine large Lead Cisterns, which will steep 70 Bushels of Barley each, and two excellent Terras Floors, the whole length of the Malt-house, with two Floors over the same for Barley and Malt; there is also, belonging to the Brewery a very excellent Horse Mill, for grinding of Malt, and pumping of Water, with Drains running under the whole, and leading to the River, to carry off the Water; the Lot is about 112 Feet fronting the River, with a very convenient Dock, and a Sufficiency of Water for a ten or twelve Cord Boat to discharge along Side; to set forth the Number of Conveniencies belonging to the Brewery would be too tedious, and too long for an Advertisement, therefore any Person inclining to purchase, may see the Premises at any Time, by applying to Israel Horsfield, Senior, near the same, who will agree on reasonable Terms, and give an indisputable Title. 86 99

TO BE SOLD, By

ROBERT RAY,

FOR cash or short credit, under prime cost, the remains of his store; consisting of cambrick, lawn, worsted damask, white thread; mens and womens gloves, mens silk hose, silken hair buttons, silk ferrets, womens feather and fur muffs; horse-whips, brass and iron candlesticks and snuffers, brass and iron door locks, padlocks, cupboard locks; augers of different sizes, cooper's and carpenter's adzes, compasses, dovetail hinges, coat and vest metal buttons, horn do. a variety of sleeve do. box irons, carpenter's, joiner's and shoemaker's hammers, pincers, nippers, awls and tacks; hand-saws, chissels, bellowses, snuff boxes, leather ink horns, snaffle bits, stirrup irons, cork screws, gimblets, combs, psalters, shoe and knee buckles, and sundry other articles.——ALSO,

A quantity of choice new mackrel just imported, sugar, Jamaica spirits; West-India and New-York distill'd rum; choice Connecticut pork; and a few dozen best black Barcelona handkerchiefs. 80—

To be let, and entered upon immediately,

A Convenient small House, in the Broad-Way, the Third House to the Northward of Mr. Lambert Moore's, and almost opposite to Mr. Banyar's. Inquire of (Nov. 11.) JOHN H. CRUGER.

TO BE SOLD,

By HENRY CUYLER,

At his Store in Dock-Street,

BEST single refin'd Sugar, at Twelve Pence per lb by the single Loaf—Lump Sugar by the single Lump, at Eleven Pence per lb—for Cash.

To be sold, as they now stand,

ALL the neat and general Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Instruments, Fixtures, and Utensils, belonging to the Shop of the late Doctor Samuel Ormes, deceas'd; most of the Drugs and Medicines have been imported this Summer, and many just arrived in the Pennsylvania Packet, Captain Falkoner, from London.

A most convenient Elaboratory, is situated at the Bottom of the Garden, belonging to the House, and well furnished with the necessary Instruments of Glass, Iron, Coppers, &c. for the preparing of Medicines in any Quantity.

The Shop has had a good Custom for some Years, and well situated for a very extensive Business, Wholesale and Retail.

The whole will be sold by Appraisement; one Third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, the Remainder as it may suit the Buyer, on giving Security.

Exact Inventories are now making, and will be completed in two or three Days.

The House and Shop may be enter'd on immediately after Agreement, and every Encouragement will be given to promote their Interest.——Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1767. 98 1

Caspar Wistar,

Has for Sale at his Stills near the Ship-Yards, and next Door below Mr. James Desbrosses;

A Large Quantity of old New-York Rum, which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms:—Inquire of said WISTAR, or JOHN THOMAS, and SAMUEL FRANKLIN.

New-York, October 12, 1767. 93

To the PUBLICK,

PETER VIANEY,

Music, Fencing, and *Dancing-Master:*

WHO keeps a private and public school opposite to the Hon. John Watts's, at Mrs. Hayes's, near the Exchange, having heard that a report has been spread, that he asks two guineas a quarter, and two guineas entrance, for teaching young ladies and gentlemen to dance, finds it necessary to contradict publickly a report certainly publish'd to prevent him from getting scholars.—His demand was no more than one guinea a quarter and a guinea entrance, however at the desire of some gentlemen and ladies, he will for the future teach at a pistole a quarter, and a pistole entrance, and will wait on any ladies or gentlemen that choose to be taught, at their own houses.——He will teach French country dances, either at home or abroad.

ALL Persons indebted to Francis Staple, of the City of New-York, Innholder, an insolvent Debtor, are requested to discharge their Accounts on or before the twenty-fifth Day of December next, to the Subscribers, Assignees appointed by the said Francis Staple, and the rest of his petitioning Creditors, (the said Francis Staple, and the Major Part of his said Creditors having complied with the Directions of the Acts of the Colony of New-York, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, in such Case made and provided) otherwise they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, by Order of the said Assignees.

HENRY VANMAPLE, } Assignees.
99 2 ISAAC BRATT, }

TO BE SOLD,

By Hayman Levy,

In BAYARD-STREET:

A Choice Parcel of pick'd Beaver by large or small Quantities, suitable to the Purchaser: Also, a choice Parcel old Coat Beaver, green Raccoon, Indian dress'd, and in the Hair; Deer Leather, Otters, Minks, Wolves, Fishers, Foxes & Bear Skins: Also, a Quantity of strong Irish Linen, Soldier's Shirts, Shoes, and Stockings, &c. &c. 99 2

Wants a Place,

AS a Clerk to a Merchant, a young Man who has serv'd his Time with, and for two Years last past wrote for a Merchant in this City: Any Person wanting such a one may hear of him by inquiring of the Printer hereof. 99 2